Climate Change Scenario Planning:



A Tool for Managing Resources in an Era of Uncertainty



Joshua Tree National Park

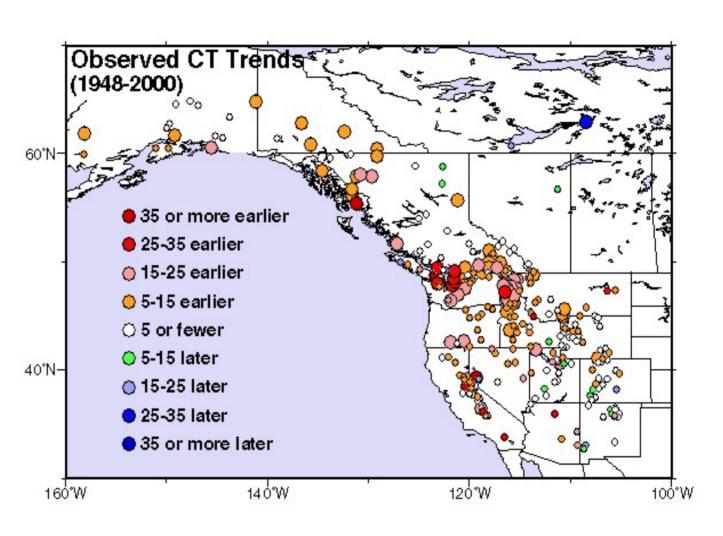
Kaloko-Honokohau NHP



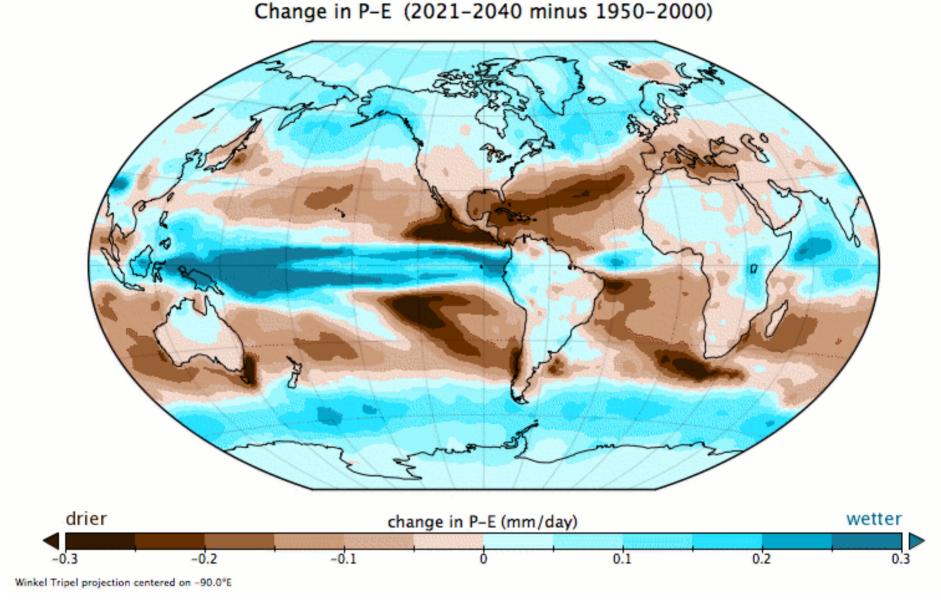
Snowmelt flows have been starting earlier



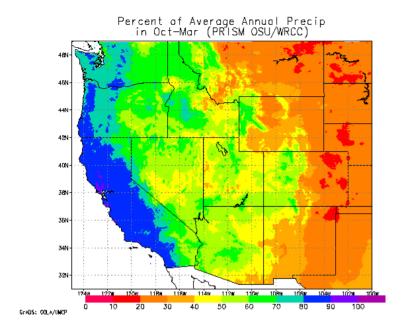
"Center Timing"
of many
snowmelt
watersheds
has advanced
by 1-4 weeks
earlier across
the West during
last 3 decades

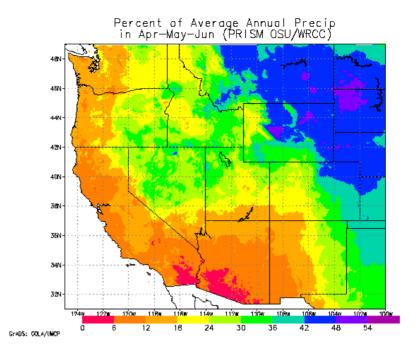


Source: Iris Stewart, Daniel R. Cayan, and Michael D. Dettinger, 2004. Changes in snowmelt runoff timing in western North America under a 'Business as Usual' climate change scenario: Climatic Change, 62, 217-232.



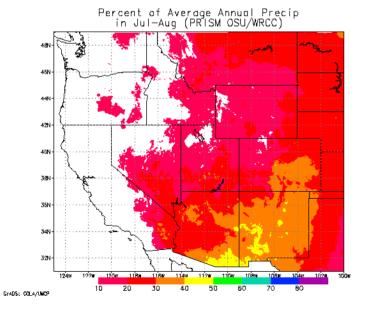
Warmer climate causes mid-latitude drying





Oct-Mar

Apr-May-June



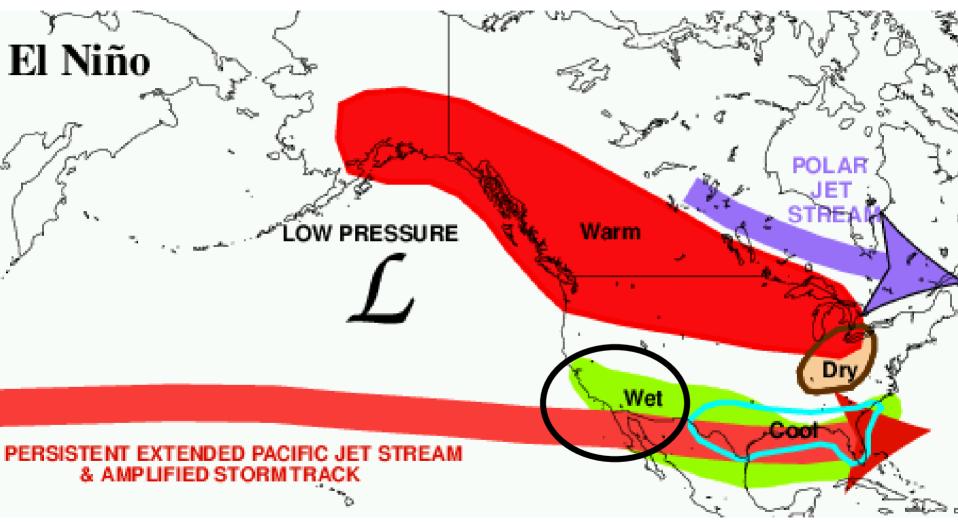
Fraction of Annual Total Precipitation, by Season

July-Aug

source: Kelly Redmond, WRCC

El Nino enhances monsoon rains during winter months





January through March Patterns

Climate Change Scenario Planning Workshop held Nov 13-14, 2007



Goals:

- Challenge assumptions about the future
- Foster strategic thinking about how to respond in different situations

Gain insight into how to manage change and plan in the face of uncertainty







Scenario Planning



Scenarios Are:

- A tool for long-term strategic planning
- Compelling narratives of alternative environments in which decisions may be played out
- Coherent, internally consistent, and plausible

Scenarios Are Not:

- Predictions or Forecasts
- A method for arriving at the "most likely" future

Scenario Planning as part of the Planning Toolkit

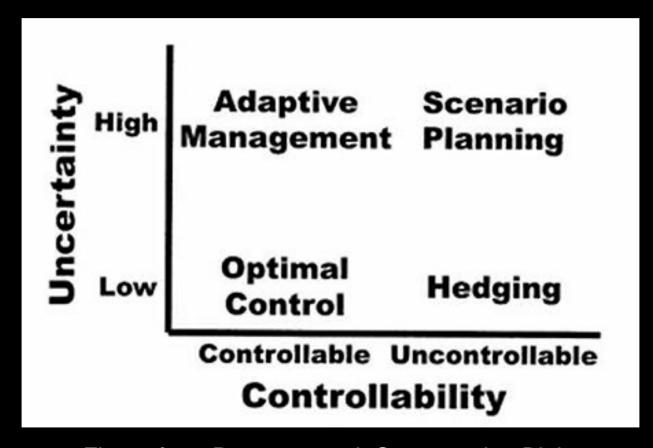
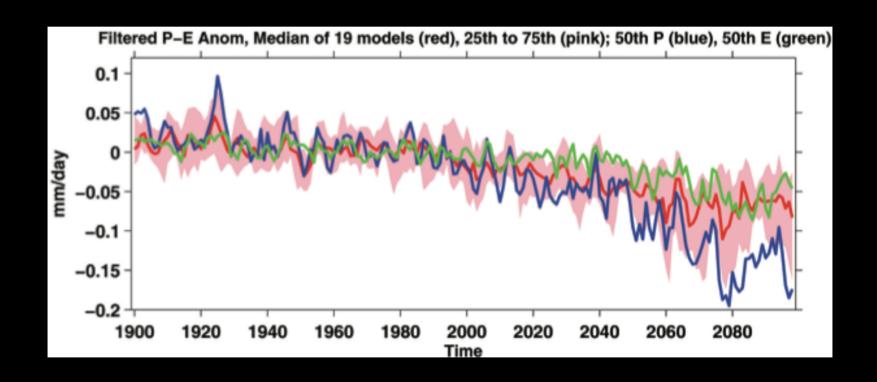


Figure from Peterson et al. Conservation Biology Volume 17, No. 2, April 2003

Examples of Scenario Exercises: Tucson Water





Southwest Surface Water Availability (P-E)

Comparison of 3 Scenarios for JOTR

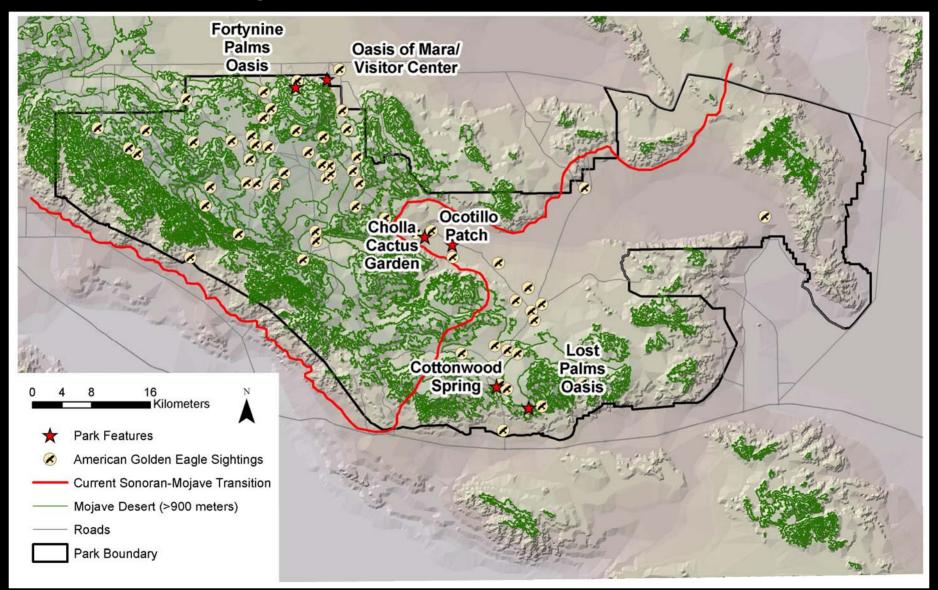


	Summer Soaker	When it Rains it Pours	Dune
IPCC Emission Scenario	B1	A1B	Alf
Rate of CO ₂ emissions	Slowest rate of increase	Increases moderately	Steepest rate of increase
Temperature	Increases	Increases	Increases
Precipitation	Decreases in winter and spring; increases in summer; little or no change overall	Increase in extremes (drought in summer, storms in winter); overall decrease	Decreases overall and seasonally
Vegetation: non-native annual grasses	Decrease in current community; potential new suite of invasives emerge	Increase	Increase initially; decrease over time
Vegetation: <mark>native</mark> grasses	Increase	Decrease	Decrease
Vegetation: Joshua trees and other woody veg	Decrease and move to higher elevations	Decrease	Decrease
Fire regime	Slightly more intense, mosaic pattern	More intense, mainly after wet years	More intense initially, decrease over time as vegetation decreases
Native animal species	Decrease in Mojave species, increase in Sonoran species	Decrease	Decrease

"Summer Soaker"

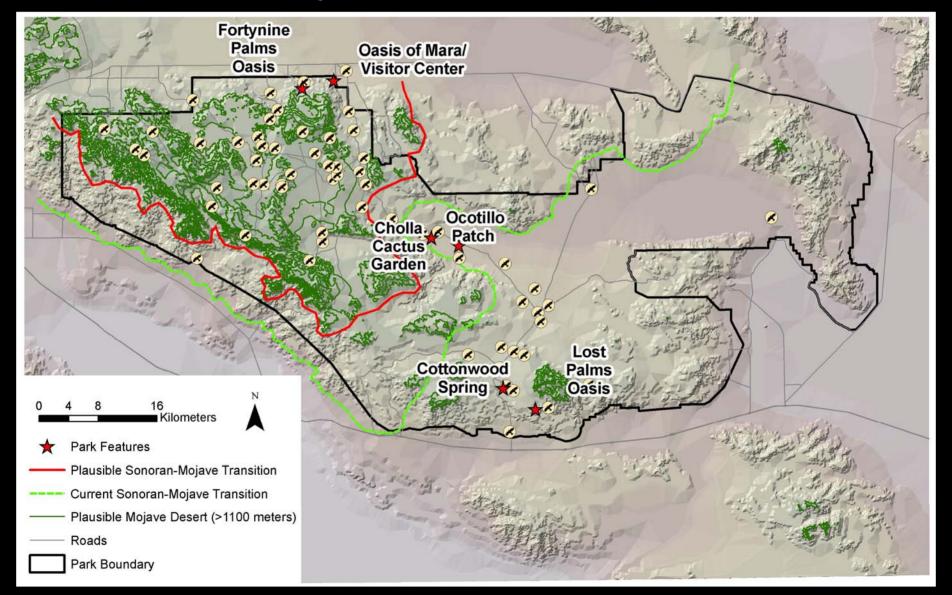
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Current Mojave Desert: > 900 meters in elevation



"Summer Soaker"

Plausible future Mojave Desert: > 1100 meters in elevation



"Summer Soaker" Expansion of Sonoran ecosystem





*"Summer Soaker"*Potential loss of "transitional" environments

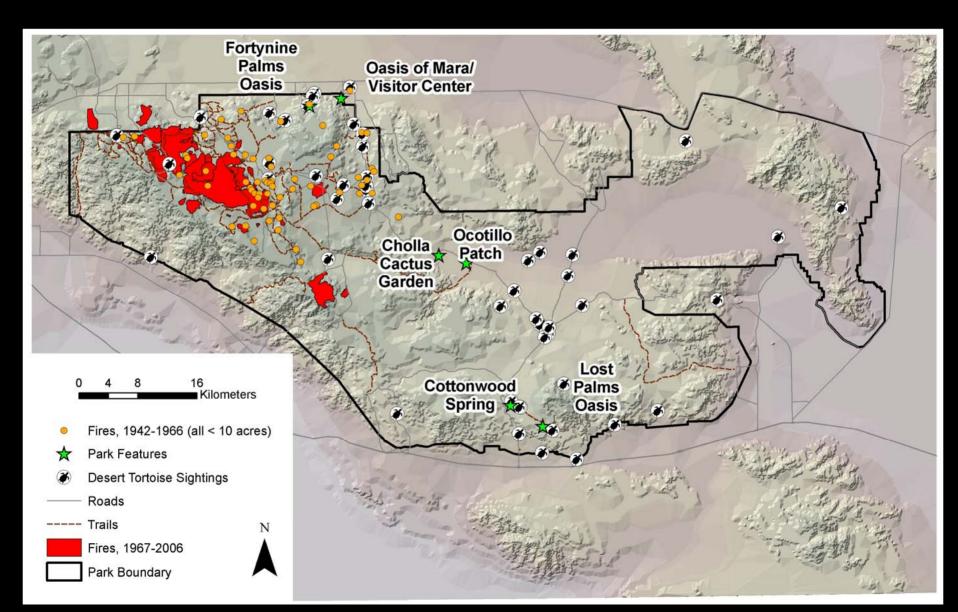




"When it rains, it pours"

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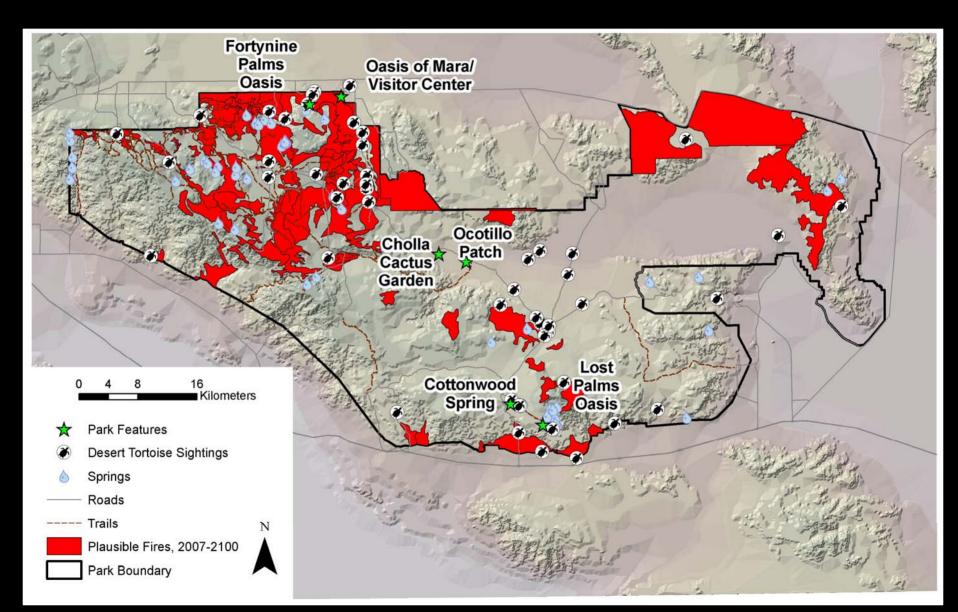
Fires, 1967-2006: Approx. 40,000 acres burned



"When it rains, it pours"

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Plausible future fires: Approx. 600,000 acres burned



"When it rains, it pours" Extensive conversion to non-native grasses





"Dune"





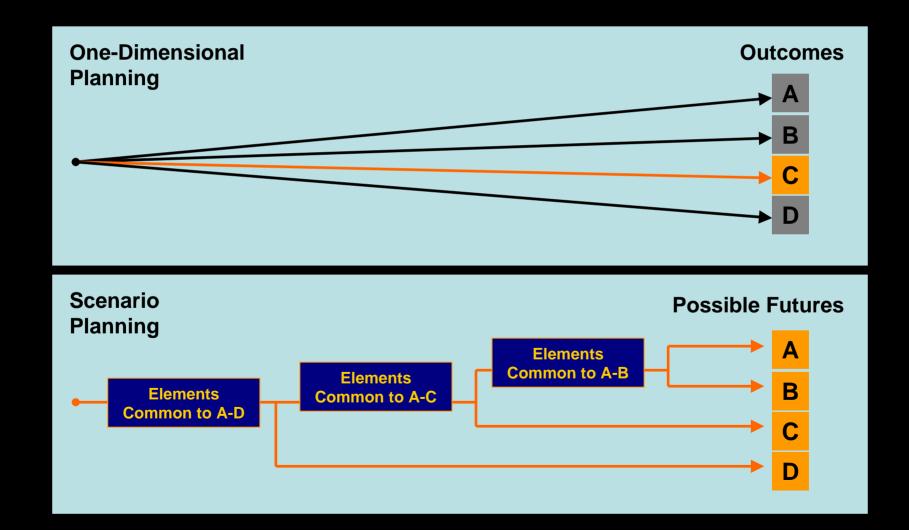
"Dune"

Increased erosion; loss of vegetative cover; dune formation





One Dimensional vs Scenario Planning





I hope this Climate Change doesn't wilt all the good lettuce!!!

